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tion of the two hind-legs, made a tridentate obstruction to the sand brought down by the retreating wave, and the water passing around the points made the three toe-like grooves which resembled a bird's foot from one and a half to two inches long. The creatures in their scrambles for protection beneath the sand, managed to keep at fair distances from each other, and hence there was considerable regularity in the tracks as if they had really been produced by birds.

He added that he presented the observation as a mere trifle, but he could not help remarking that if by any means these trifid impressions should get filled with mud, and the deposit become solid rock, it would be very natural for observers, ignorant of their origin, to mistake marks like these for the tracks of birds.

Scent Organ of Papilio.—Mr. H. SKINNER remarked that the larvæ of *Papilio turnus* and *P. troilus* when irritated, project from a slit in the prothoracic segment, an orange-colored bifid organ. The apparatus is a scent organ, and gives out a strong and disagreeable odor perceptible at some distance, and seems to be designed to defend the caterpillar from numerous enemies.

The anatomy of the organ seems to have escaped investigation, as most authors merely mention its existence, one describing it simply as fleshy. It has the appearance of being a solid organ, but it is in reality hollow throughout the entire extent, and of very thin texture, tapering gradually to a point. It is drawn in by invagination, and is protruded after the same method. If the larvæ be held so that the sunlight may pass through the extended organ, the process of intussusception may be distinctly seen.

Asymmetry of the Turbinated Bones.—Dr. HARRISON ALLEN, in the course of remarks on the asymmetry of paired structures in mammals, invited the attention of the members to asymmetry in the inferior turbinated bones of the human subject. This asymmetry may exist independently of the deflection of the nasal septum, and may involve the entire length of the bones. The nasal chamber may also be asymmetrical, and even the choana of one side be much smaller than the space of the opposite side. It was thought that such asymmetry involving the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bones, was due to early and probably pre-natal influences, as opposed to the asymmetry due to acquired deflection of the septum.

Some peculiarities of the floor of the nose which have not been described, were defined. Among these was mentioned the elevation of the premaxilla as it lies on the floor of the nose above the level of the horizontal plate of the superior maxilla. This elevation tended to conceal the inferior turbinated bone from inspection from the anterior nares. Some forms of obstruction to nasal respiration in man were thought by the speaker to be due to the conformation of the parts as described. A peculiar thickening of the horizontal plates of the palatal bone, which was thought to be within the range of normal variation, was next mentioned.

The erectile character of the mucous membrane of the nasal chambers, while best developed upon the middle and turbinated bones, is also present about the organ of Jacobson. This phase of the erectile tissue, while rudimental in the human subject, is highly developed in the lower mammals, and is especially conspicuous in the domestic cat. Microscopical sections of the organs with their related erectile masses were exhibited, and attention invited to the probable use of the masses in guarding the anterior orifices of the nasal chambers. The erectile tissue may be said to open or close the orifices from within as the adductor and the abductor muscles of the wings of the nostrils may close or open them from without.

The following were ordered to be printed :—